

SPORTS



The powerful engines roared up, raising clouds of snow, and a group of cross-country motorcycle riders surged on to the course. Such was the start of an annual event sponsored by the "Vachornaya Moskva" newspaper, which was started 12 years ago. The current tournament is devoted to the 40th anniversary of Victory.

The first event was competition in the 125 cc junior class, followed by adults in the 350 cc class, and winding up the tournament were competitions on motorcycles with side-cars.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

AFTER HEAVY TRIALS

Having overcome 13 thousand kilometres, the participants in the Seventh rally, Paris-Alger-Dakar have arrived to the Senegalese capital. Only a small number of the leaders of "adventures" have arrived to the finish. Out of 350 cars, 150 motorcycles, and fifty lorries which started on January 1 in Paris, slightly over 130 arrived to Dakar.

Like all the previous ones, this rally was admitted by may to bear, to a large extent, the imprint of "narrow-minded attitude", "adventure" and "pure business". But one should give due to the courage and will power of the athletic racers.

The first place was taken by the Frenchman, Patrick Zanfrolli, who drove an all-wheel-drive car Mitsubishi. The second place in the auto category belongs to Andrew Cowen of Britain, also driving a Mitsubishi.

The winner among the motorcyclists, the Belgian Gaston Rahter described the rally in the following words: The rally was very difficult. Never before have I had to overcome so many sufferings. I am happy that all this is behind and this day is undoubtedly the best in my life.

Several tens of the participants have found themselves in hospital. Literally on the last day of the races, two French racers were at least found after they had disappeared in the desert. Finally, after three days of searches with a helicopter, little flashes of flame were spotted on the horizon. In despair, the Frenchmen, whose motor had broken down, had set their lorries on fire. This is what saved them as they had only a small amount of fuel left.

"Moscow News" and "MN Informator" give you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Who goes to Goteborg?

The USSR Figure Skating Federation has announced the Soviet team for the European championship to be held in the Swedish city of Goteborg, on February 4-10, on the basis of the performances at the international "Moscow News" competitions and the USSR championships.

In the pelte, the team, led by winners of the two contests of the new season — 1984 Olympic bronze medallists Larisa Seleznyova and Oleg Makarov of Leningrad, will include silver medalists of the USSR championship, Olympic champions Yelena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev, also of Leningrad, and the prize winners of several major competitions Muscovite Veronika Pershina and Maral Akhatova.

In ice dancing, the pairs are anticipated with interest a continuation of the duel between the 1984 Olympic silver and bronze medalists, Natalya Bestemianova and Andrei Bubin, and Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponominenko. The latter pair have become a sort of sensation by outdistancing Bestemianova and Bubin at two representative tournaments a row.

Women's singles will be represented by 1984 Olympic bronze winner Kira Ivanova of Moscow Region and the silver medalist of the world championship Anna Kondrashova of Moscow. Anna was only third at the "Moscow News" competition. Also included in the team is the promising skater Natalya Lebedeva of Sverdlovsk.

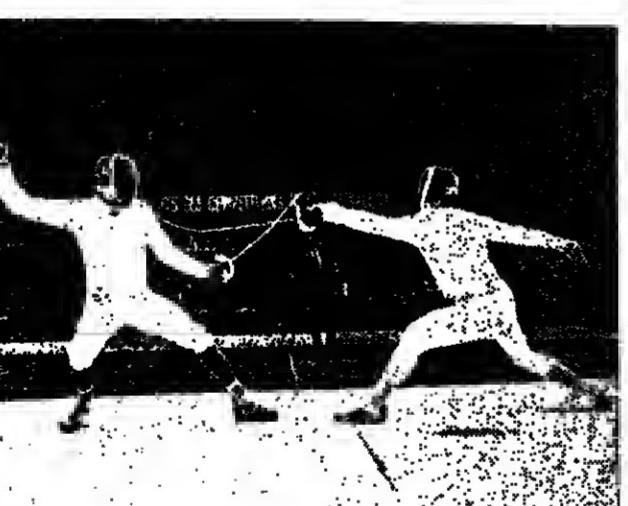
Among the men hopes are pinned first and foremost on European champion Alexander Fedorov and the country's new champion Vladimir Kotin. Both are Muscovites.

New world achievement

Mary Decker of the USA ran 2,000 m in 4.53.42 in Los Angeles, a new world record.

Boris MIKHAILOV

Photo by Pyotr Sargeyev



It's Pleshkova again

Having won a Gold Medal in calm weather racing a three-kilometre track on Saturday, Olga Pleshkova of Moscow won on the following day, with the first and blizzard, another three semi-primo awards of the USSR Championship in the speed skating event which has ended in Moscow.

Win for Moscow players

An International chess tournament marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw, Poland, ended in Warsaw in favour of Moscow chess team. It polled 8.5 points.

Warsaw's second team, with 5.5 points, finished fifth. The team totalled three.

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MN INFORMATION

Round the Soviet Union

SMALL MOUNTAIN RIVERS IN THE CHON-KEM VALLEY HAVE BEEN DAMMED BY AMELIORATION WORKERS IN THE CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC OF KIRGHIZIA. The purpose is to create a network of dams for spring thaw waters in a large land-farming oasis. Ten million cubic metres of water will be accumulated so that in spring it could be directed to thousands of hectares of land. Over the next few years, irrigation constructions will be rolled upon to increase land fertility in the area by another 75 thousand hectares.

A WILDLIFE RESERVATION CALLED SHAHSENEM HAS BEEN SET UP IN THE NORTH OF THE TURKMENIAN REPUBLIC [CENTRAL ASIA]. Its territory, measuring more than 150 thousand hectares, adjoins the Kapchagay Plateau. The authorities have taken under their protection two endangered species — Central Asian marmots and saiga antelopes, both of which are enshrined in the Red Data Book of the USSR and the Turkmenian SSR. At the moment, the republic has seven wildlife reservations and thirteen preserves. The total area of wildlife reservations in the republic has reached two million hectares. Several preserves are to be set up in the Kuiguk Mountains located in the middle of Karakum Desert and in the Balkan mountain range lying in the west of the republic.

A ZONAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY COMMISSIONED RECENTLY IN VOLYNIA [WESTERN UKRAINE] WILL CARRY OUT EFFECTIVE MONITORING OF THE ENVIRONMENT CONDITIONS OVER A VAST AREA IN THE UKRAINIAN PROVINCE. Specialists employed here will be able to receive information directly from weather satellites. Special attention is given to the study of ecological consequences of land improvement and its influence on the hydrological regimen of rivers in this large area which incorporates several provinces in the Ukrainian Republic.



RIGA'S YOUNG SINGERS

Popular Latvian composer Raimonds Pauls (the upper photo) is a frequent visitor to the secondary school in Riga which bears the name of Emīls Dārziņš. The school is a special one; its pupils receive musical education. The composer visits the boys' choir — one of the most famous singing collectives in the republic for which he recently wrote a whole concerto.

The singing section of the school admits seven-year-olds with musical talent. They learn to sing and study theory. At an older age they take up conducting. It goes without saying that the school provides general secondary education as well.

The children feel like real artists. Many of the school's graduates who later studied at the Conservatory have become professional stagehands and musicians.

The boys' choir in Riga is a traditional participant in song festivals which the republic holds regularly. The choir established 35 years ago gives concerts in Moscow, the Ukraine, Belarus and other republics and has also been abroad.

Together with the ensembles

of the Latvian State Philharmonic Society they take part in Dmitry Kabalevsky's "Requiem", Arlur Honegger's "Jenone d'Arc au bûcher", and Benjamin Britten's opera for children — "The Little Chumpsweep" — at the republic's Opera and Ballet Theatre.

Development of Kazakhstan's petrochemical industry

Oil from Western Siberia is now being refined at the Chimkent factory in the south of Kazakhstan (a Soviet Asian republic). Here, a complex for primary processing of oil has been commissioned to handle several million tonnes of oil a year.

This is the third enterprise after the Chimkent tyre factory and the Pavlodar refinery to operate on the West Siberian raw materials reaching along the one-thousand-kilometre oil pipeline Omsk-Pavlodar-Chim-

kent built two years ago. The new enterprises deliver fuel and tyres for agricultural machines in Kazakhstan and other Soviet Asian republics.

The petrochemical industry of Kazakhstan is developing as part of USSR's single national economic complex.

The refinery extracts oil in the western areas. That is why it is more profitable for the economy of the country to deliver oil for refining to the industrially developed central Kazakhstan from Siberia. With this, transportation expenses are cut, optimal distribution of labour resources is achieved. Oil extracted from the shore of the Caspian Sea is delivered to refineries in the Russian Federation, where it is fed to the Druzhba pipeline. Kazakh oil is also refined by industries in Azerbaijan.

Such distribution promotes the development of the petrochemical industry of the republic, and it is profitable for the USSR national economy.

Specialists in the Irkutsk Research Institute of Cotton Industry Research have designed an original installation which harnesses heat from steam and air mixtures used in cloth drying as well as from other technological processes at the final stages in textile production.

The installation's designers make this previously waste heat warm up water which is then used for various industrial purposes.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SEA GUARDIANS

A hundred litres of fuel produce a square kilometre of sea surface. Ol'g Kholimonov, head of the state marine service against oil slicks, writes in *ZVESTIA*. Annually, over six million tonnes of oil are dumped into the sea. Disasters with tankers, oil-shore rigs, oil pipelines cause irreparable damage to animal and plant life in the sea. Scientists believe that pollution of the oceans affects the global climate.

To avoid such calamities, a special service has been set up in the USSR. In Kirovograd, Odessa, Batumi, Marneuli and some other ports there are oil slick lighting teams who have all the latest technology at their disposal. This considerably reduces the level of pollution. Special rescue teams will render emergency assistance to any tanker in distress whatever the time.

Oil slick lighting is an international duty. Ol'g Kholimonov stresses. Therefore Soviet specialists in this field cooperate on the widest possible scale with their foreign counterparts.

TO HEAL AND TO BUILD UP HEALTH

Hypobaric oxygenation, or exposure of a patient to higher pressures and higher oxygen content, will soon be used outside hospitals. MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA writes.

Sergej Kisielov, who heads the department of hypobaric oxygenation at the Moscow Regional Vladimirtsky Research Institute, explains that originally this method was recommended only as a treatment for those with inadequate concentrations of oxygen in tissues. These include all the patients with cardiac and pulmonary deficiencies. It is also helpful in the cases of stomach and duodenal ulcers and the only cure

against gas gangrene. Hyperbaric oxygenation proved to be very effective against the latter ailment.

Hyperbaric treatments require a pressure chamber and therefore are among the most costly treatments. Despite this fact they are being developed in the USSR on a planned basis. Soviet industry offers a wide range of pressure chambers — from giant ones intended for surgical operations to tiny portables. In 10 to 20 years a pressure chamber will be seen, Kiselev believes, in factories and training centres for athletes because it helps recover from stressful situations and fatigue.

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The installation's designers make this previously waste heat warm up water which is then used for various industrial purposes.

newspaper *LESNAYA PRIMYSHLENNOST*. These are most valuable tracts of land which are used for pasture. Yet, they have their own drawbacks: acacia, mulberry, gully salts, frequent sandstorms.

As a result of many years of research and experience, Soviet specialists have developed a scientific system of forestation measures to improve and restore grazing grounds and to use sand in the national economy. It has been proved that in the arid areas affected by winds and storms, reforestation improves the soil and plants themselves serve for forty to sixty years, if the only means to improve the pasture.

By slowing down the wind, the trees and bushes, planted in such places, facilitate snow accumulation, increase the moisture content in the soil and in the air and remove the threat of soil erosion. The expenditures on planting trees are returned in five to seven years, and the plants themselves serve for forty to sixty years.

A space for a group of trees could be found anywhere in the arid zone. A forest like this will enable animals to rest in the daytime, the shade can protect the cattle from overheating, and if the breeds of trees are planted, they can also protect the animals from the pestering insects.

Forests provide favourable ground for joint actions by forest and water management. They have a source of timber roads, far away amelioration and the forecasting of navigation periods along the rivers.

Rich experience has been gained in this respect in the lower reaches of the Dnieper River where watering of vineyards with underground sources has increased the yield by 45 per cent.

LAND PROTECTED BY FOREST

There are nearly 250 million hectares of grazing grounds in the arid zone of this country, writes the newspaper *LESNAYA PRIMYSHLENNOST*.

Places to visit

CHEKHOV'S MELIKHOVO



Chekhov's house at Melikhovo.

Anion Chekhov, a master of short stories, the author of literary plays and classic of Russian literature, is glorified by all of us as a remarkable artist and thinker, humanist and democrat whose creative work is imbued with hatred for philistinism and vulgarity, for the ugliness of bourgeois prudery.

There are Chekhov memorial museums in Moscow, Taganrog, Yalta and Luhansk. One of them is in Melikhovo, Moscow Region. Chekhov considered this place, where he lived for six years, "unusually cosy and beautiful". He helped peasants as a doctor.

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The writer's desk.

STREET BECOMES OPEN-AIR MUSEUM IN ODESSA

Pushkinskaya is an old street in Odessa which after being restored to its former glory has now become a sort of an open-air museum.

Virtually every house on the street has an historical background. In a two-storey house at No. 13, Pushkin, after whom the street is named, wrote the first ten chapters of his poem "Eugene Onegin".

Before getting down to brass tacks, the restorers looked for relevant archive documents, photographs and memoirs which they subjected to thorough study. Private collectors contributed considerably to the restoration of the lost details of galleries, gates, balconies, window frames and wood carvings by leading publications from their collections which show the style as it was in the past. The restorers requested certain items in Odessa to make several complicated items. The simple undertaking to make tiles for the Krasnaya Hotel and the Philharmonic Society.

The houses have been painted with their original colours.

Museum of the USSR Merchant Marine, which had been turned into a restaurant for many years, was given back its purple and mustard yellow colour. The three-story house built by architect F. Poltsev, designer of the famous Potemkin waterfront stairs, has been painted with its many original colours.

The reconstruction of the Pushkinskaya Street is a prelude to the restoration of the Odessa Stock Exchange, which was completed by 1994.

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New dwellers for Moscow Zoo

Soviet zoologists have coped with a highly complicated task of transporting a group of young Asian elephants from Havas Zoo to Moscow. All the necessary precautions were taken to make the southerners feel comfortable on board the ship and later in a railway carriage which took them to Moscow. The animals were delivered safe and sound to their new place of residence. They feel healthy but are yet to get accustomed to new surroundings, food, Moscow's climate, as well as to new neighbours and the people in whose care they will be.

A. Kaln with some of the newcomers at Moscow Zoo.

Science and technology

VISUALIZING THE INSIDE OF CRYSTALS

Electromagnetic waves are a good source of information about semiconductor materials.

At the Institute of Semiconductor Physics of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences, scientists have found that when an electromagnetic beam passes through a crystal it becomes modified depending on the properties of obstruction. By analysing such changes specialists are able to obtain information about the intrinsic properties of a material.

These studies are a part of a new field in the semiconductor physics — helium spectroscopy — which is being developed at the institute. Data on the serial production of robots has shown that the number of instruments, among which the biggest robot makers are at Ramenskoye (outside Moscow) and in Noginsk (Byelorussia). These produce two thousand robots a year each.

Machine-tool and instrument-making industries are the precursors in the field. It is only natural that instrument making is in the lead — the industry is rapidly absorbing all the latest achievements. The result is that serial production of robots has started at a number of factories, among which the biggest robot makers are at Ramenskoye (outside Moscow) and in Noginsk (Byelorussia). These produce two thousand robots a year each.

Robots have found many uses in instrument making to replace manual labour, especially in the performance of routine assembly operations. At watch-making factories, for example, robots have replaced thousands of women assembly workers. The robots are also promising in making various devices such as refrigerators and other consumer products. It should be noted that robots offer higher performance than men. Robot productivity in watch-making is twice higher than that of humans while they assemble three times more thermocouples in refrigerators than people can, given the same length of time.

Robots save people from working in harmful environments involving welding, painting, metal plating, etc. which is very important for human health. In addition robots can be used non-stop for 24 hours, thus, reducing outlay of equipment to the minimum.

Comprehensive automation does not mean redundancies. None of the workers made redundant through the use of robots remains without job. They are either trained, at state expense, to become operators of automatic production lines, or go to other productions where their skills and experience are required. Moreover, none of them earns less pay than before the introduction of robots.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

ALLA PUGACHOVA



"A woman who sings", someone said sometime ago. This was also used at the title of the film in which she starred. This description is not quite complete because Alla Pugachova not only sings but also writes musical texts for many of her songs. Besides, she is an artistic director at variety performances and a film actress. Recently she was awarded the title of People's Artist of the RSFSR.

Her debut took place in 1963 when she sang "gold" over the radio. Then followed difficult years when she was trying to find her own style on the variety stage. Ten years later the song "Alegro", which made her quite popular.

Last year she presented a new programme: "I Come to Ask", everything in it was unusual. A large platform of the Olimpiysky Sports Complex with sophisticated equipment that produced sudden sound and lighting effects, was substituted for a conventional stage. There was an orchestra, circus, and ballet, but everything obeyed her voice.

Q: From programme to programme such a phenomenon as "the theatre of Alla Pugachova" develops. It is a theatre, not simple singing.

What do you think about its future as artistic director?

A: The theatre already exists. What we have to do is to find some premise. Its walls are dimly visible. Most probably it will be the Mirnas Theatre in the Hermitage Gardens. Much will have to be rearranged. Only after that we can set up a theatre of variety songs with a resident company which will incorporate lighting experts, a specially trained dance group, and, of course, artistic directors. They will stage song shows, in which well-known stars and young budding singers will take part.

Q: You are always so sincere in your songs and this makes me believe that each song is like a confession, that you are actually engulfed by it. Is it possible to say that the songs rendered by Alla Pugachova are her musical portraits? Or is there a boundary that separates Pugachova the singer from her lyrical counterpart?

A: Of course, there is such a boundary. But I put in part of my personal life experience into each song, something I have lived through or felt, some facets of my spiritual development. Remember how my harpines have been changing. At first they were eccentric, tragic, funny, or dramatic. Then came lyrical and romantic ones. Some songs are fully autobiographical. For instance, when my daughter went to school for the first time I sang a funny song, "Stranger". My songs about love, the pain of loss, separation and meetings, are close to the heart of every woman, I think. Singers, by the way, are also women. Outside the stage they can feel helpless, unhappy, anxious, and worried by real life, which can be far from lyrical. A film in which Pugachova is playing herself is being shot at Mosfilm Studios. It is based on one of my confessions, one day in my life and work.

I am fully convinced that a singer must always amaze her audiences. What I shall be like in my new programme I do not know yet. I know, however, that I cannot stand still, working like. New topics and new reveals crop up in real life, and I cannot be unconcerned. Each time I succeed in being different, yet recognizable I shall have a full audience.

Q: What are your plans for the near future?

A: In Stockholm the film Trek Music is illustrating a great disc. I sing my songs and others written by Swedish composers specially for me in English.

By the way, this film has come out with a disc which was awarded the Gold Prize in Finland.

Olga SVISTUNOVA

A theatre without actors

The Druzhba Theatre in Yerevan opened its new season with guest performances by actors at the Leningrad Bolshoi Drama Theatre. Georgi Tovstogonov and his actors staged Ostrovsky's "Wolves and Sheep" and Sukhovo-Kobylin's "The Death of Tarelkin".

Druzhba has already gained tremendous popularity in the city. People wait for new plays with extraordinary impatience. This theatre is not an ordinary one. It has no actors or artistic directors. Its mission consists in inviting companies from all over the Soviet Union.

This year we shall include in the orbit of our performances companies that represent different genres of theatrical art. We are anticipating the visit of the Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre and the Leningrad Madman Ballet, says People's Artist of the USSR R. Kapitanian. Having given our theatre such a beautiful name as Druzheba (meaning Friendship), we knew that its destination goes much further than merely the communication of actors with the audience. It

FACTS and EVENTS

Awards. A soloist of the opera studio at the Yerevan Conservatoire Araks Davtyan, has been awarded the first prize at the Vlotti International contest of vocalists in Italy, which took place at the famous Areni di Verona concert hall. Other young vocalists of the republic have been winning artistic reviews of late. Susanna Mardaryan, for instance, was one of the winners at the opera singer contest in Toulouse.

Soviet writer Vladimir Sviridov has received the first prize in Bulgaria at the Aleks International competition for the best work in the genre of satire and humour.



Over 100 thousand tonnes of freight are sent to India via Odessa equipped with all the latest technology. Pictured: B. Moshkina (left), captain of the Indian ship, and the deputy head of the Odessa division of Inlot, S. Merynay who coordinates the Soviet-Indian two-way shipping line

Finnish project for frozen potato foods

A project is under construction in Moscow's Oktyabrye Highway. On holidays two flags—Soviet and Finnish—go up the staff in front of it, symbolizing the presence of Finnish builders here.

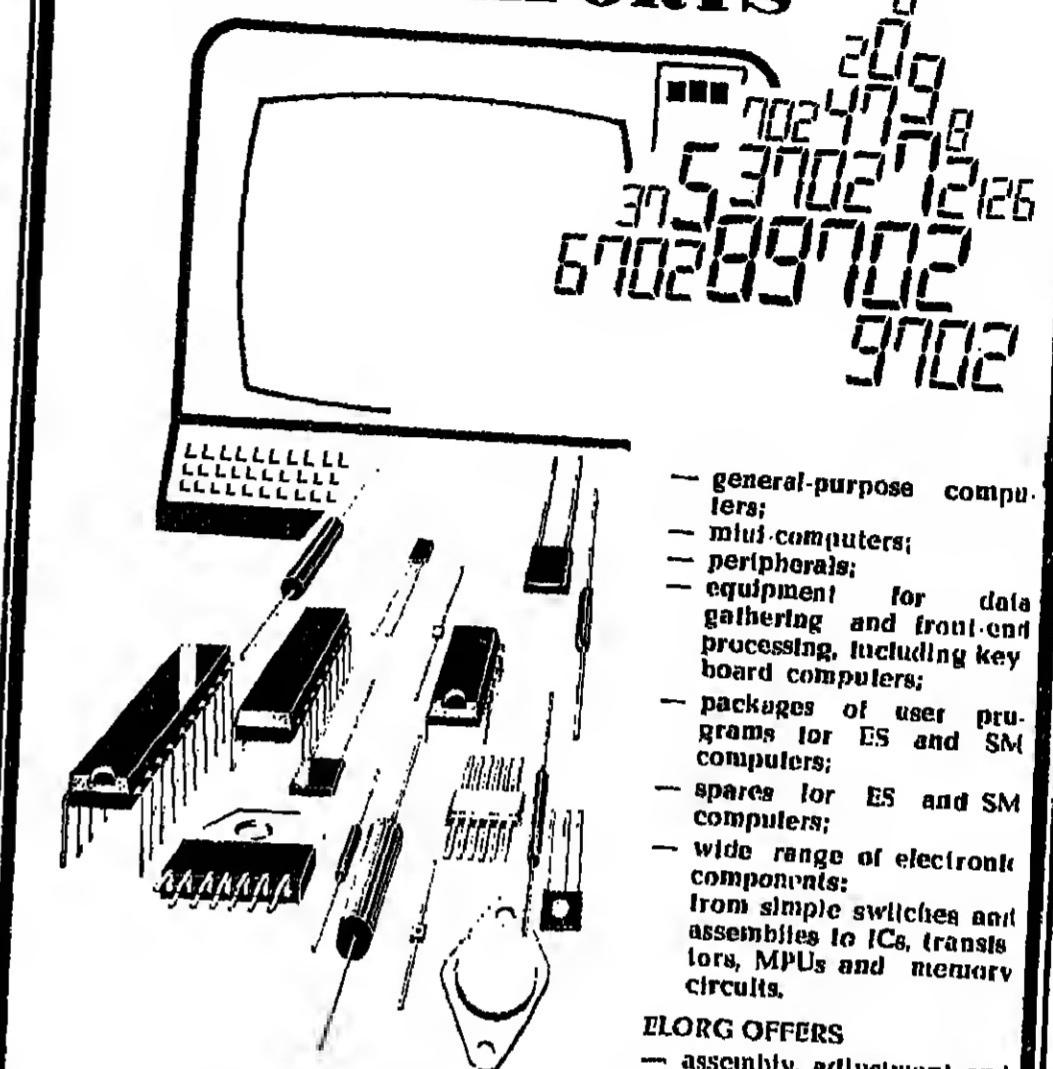
The project they are working on is called small Koleso production association. Industrial complex for making frozen potato products.

Industrial complex is rather big. It covers 10,500 square metres. The administrative quarters have five stories while the production area has three each. It will produce five tonnes of potato products an hour. In addition to the production area,

The project is being undertaken by the Paitek joint-stock company, the product of which are known in the USSR.

Paitek is mainly a manufacturing concern, said project's Finnish co-director Sakari Sipila, but we also do construction work. The fact that such an important project in Moscow has been entrusted to us confirms our success in this sphere of activity.

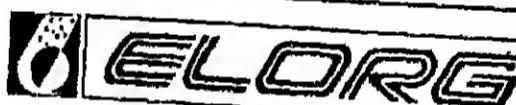
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SOVIET MACHINE TOOLS IN ITALY

There is a growing interest among Italian business circles in products of the Soviet machine tool building industry. Equipment manufactured in factories in Moscow, Leningrad, Ivanovo, Ryazan, Krasnodar, and other towns and cities are imported by Innocenti, Novita and other Italian firms. Over the past ten years alone over five thousand Soviet machine tools have been purchased by these firms. An international exhibition of machine tools and equipment held in Milan at the end of last year pointed the possibilities of further increase in export deliveries to Italy. At the exhibition the All-Union Association Stankofimport presented various types of machine tools made in the Soviet Union, including those which are numerically controlled and machining centres. Using this occasion the Soviet Association signed a number of new contracts with Italian partners.

'Hungary—land of tourism, land of friends'

In our city and the whole of the country, we are daily displaying and also receiving friendship trains and planes. For their participants we organize friendship rallies and get-togethers of which tourists can establish personal contacts. Taking into account professional interests of Soviet tourists, apart from re-creating illnesses round Hungary we also arrange trips according to interests, exchange of delegations from related cities and regions.

Tourist吸引力 of Hungary pass through 50 cities. A new Jubilee itinerary will be added this year, to start in Budapest where 40 years ago Soviet troops crossed the border of Hungary starting the liberation of the country.

Marina AMAROVA

Philately of specialization

Peoples' Friendship University is 25

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued five picture covers and a postage stamp marking the 25th anniversary of Peoples' Friendship University. Price 15 kopeks.



WHAT'S ON!

February 2-4

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 2 (mat) — Double-bill: Strauss, "The Knight of the Sad Countenance"; (ballad); Schnitzler, "Sketches" (ballad); 2 (eve) — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera); 3 (mat) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Snow Maiden" (opera); 3 (eve) — Prokofiev, "Roméo and Juliet" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nenrtovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 2 — Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera); 3 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Dolittle" (ballet); 3 (eve) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera); 4 — Adam, Delibes, "Coriolan" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.) 2 — Gadzhelyev, "The Crossroads"; 3 — Faisman, "An Old Comedy"; 4 — Milyutin, "Ghosts in a Flurry".

FILMS

The Parfum (Mosfilm Studio USSR). About truck drivers, people of complicated and difficult profession.

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CONCERT HALLS

ky Torpedo. 1 p.m., Moscow Spartak vs Riga Dynamo, 5 p.m.

FOOTBALL
Olimpiysky Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira, 2 and 3) — Alexander Starostin memorial competitions. On 2-3 10 a.m. on 3 — 2 p.m.

RACING
Hippodrome (22 Bagayova St.). 3 — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

February 2-4

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather will predominate. Snow and blizzard are possible. Night temperatures of 5°, 10°C and 20°, 25°C during the day. On February 4, the weather will clear and temperatures will drop to 10°, 15°C at night and 5°, 12°C in the daytime (to -20°C in the north-west) of the region at night and 10°, 15°C during the day. SW wind veering to NE, 3-10 mps.

SPORTS

CHESS

Hall of Columns. House at Trade Unions, 4 — World title match. Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs Garry Kasparov (USSR). The 4th game, 5 p.m.

ICE HOCKEY
Palace of Sport (Luzhniki). 2 — Central Army Club vs Gor.

TRANSPORT HOURS
Motor 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 1 kopeks.

Trams 5:30 a.m. to 1:30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter. Taxis begin plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00.

Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

Cooperation gaining scope

Cuba and the Soviet Union may soon shoot a film about Capablanca, one of the most brilliant chess players of the 20th century who visited the Soviet Union in the 30s.

This year cooperation between film makers of both countries will concentrate on the 50th anniversary of the Great Victory over Nazi invaders, the 25th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Cuba, and other important events in the life of both countries. There will be film weeks and special film demonstrations. Cooperation will

continue in the sphere of joint film making. Soviet film makers will attend the 7th International Latin American Film Festival in Havana. For their part, Cuban colleagues have been invited to the 14th International Film Festival which will take place in Moscow this summer.

SCREEN VERSION OF HUGO'S NOVEL

For the first time, a film based on Victor Hugo's novel "Les Travailleurs de la Mer", will be



EXHIBITIONS

Central Army Club (11 Ulyanovskaya St.) 2 — Exhibition of books, prints, sculpture, applied arts, guide-books, and photo albums telling about one of the greatest museums in Europe—museums in Sochi.

Dresden. Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Saturday and Sunday — 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Ploschad Muzhestva.

FILMS

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